

VOLODARSKIY, G.I., inzh.; OLENIN, V.A., inzh.; STESIN, M.S., inzh.

Unit for taking in and pumping mortar. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.6:22-23
Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

(Mortar—Transportation)

VOLODARSKIY, G.I., inzh.; OLENIN, V.A., inzh.; STESIN, M.S., inzh.

Mobile painting station. Mekh. stroi. 18 no.12:24-26 D '61.
(MIRA 16:7)

(Painting, Industrial)

STESIN, S.P., inzh.

Effect of technological factors on external characteristics of
turbine transformers. Stroi. i dor. mash. 9 no.12:10-12 D '64.
(MIRA 18:3)

CHVERTKO, A.I.; PATON. V.Ye.; SMOLYARKO, V.B.; STESIN, V.V.

Standardized semiautomatic welding machines. Avtom. svar. 16
no.8:65-75 Ag '63. (MIRA 16:8)

1. Institut elektrosvarki imeni Ye.O. Patona AN UkrSSR.
(Electric welding—Equipment and supplies)

STESIN, YU. A

Card Tech 601

Dissertation: "Investigation of the Operational Conditions for the Loading Machine of the M1-3 Type."

12/6/50

Moscow Inst of Nonferrous Metals and Gold

Ironi N. I. Kalinin

EC Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

STESIN, Ye.L., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk; TSITRIN, M.A., kandidat ekonomicheskikh nauk.

Economy of methods used to transport loads from preliminary workings in coal mines of the Moscow region. Mekh.trud.rab. 10 no.12:5-7 D '56. (MLWA 10:5)
(Moscow Basin--Coal--Transportation)

STESIN, Ye.L., kand.tekhn.nauk; MYSHINSKIY, L.N., inzh.; MEL'NIKOV,
A.V., inzh.

Designing cutter-loaders with an auger boring machine.
Mekh.i avtom.proizv. 14 no.9:32-34 S '60. (MIRA 13:9)
(Coal mining machinery)

TSIMMERMAN, N.R., inzh.; PORTNOV, A.A., glavnyy red.; GRECHISHKIN, I.I., zames-
titel' glavnogo red.; BELIKOV, K.N., red.; POD"YALSHCHIKOV, N.V., red.;
TSITRIN, M.A., red.; STASIN, Ye.L., red.

[Calculation of mine dust removing equipment.] Raschet shakhtnykh
pyleotsasyvaiushchikh ustanovok. Moskva, Gosgortekhnizdat, 1963.
62 p. (Tula. Podmoskovnyi nauchno-issledovatel'skii i proektno-
konstruktorskii ugol'nyi institut. Sbornik nauchnykh trudov, no. 6)
(MIRA 17:10)

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STESLICKA-MYDLARSKA, W.

For a proper lever of scientific discussions. p. 571.
(KOSMOS BIOLOGIA. Vol. 5, no. 5, 1956, Warszawa, Poland*)

SO: Monthly List of East European Acquisitions (EEAL) LC. Vol. 6, no. 12, Dec. 1957.
Uncl.

Steslicka

POLAND / General Division, History, Classics, Personnel A-2

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biologia, No 5, 1958, 18844

Author : Steslicka Wanda

Inst : -

Title : Jan Mydlarski. 1892-1956

Orig Pub: Przegl. antropol., 1957, 23, No 1, 54-98

Abstract: An anthropologist. See Ref Zhur Biologia, 1957,
88973

Card 1/ 1

STESLICKA, Wanda (Wroclaw, ul. Kuznicza, 35)

Present state of the studies on anthropogenesis. Postepy hig.med.dosw.
12 no.1:63-84 1958

1. Zakladi Antropologii PAN.
(EVOLUTION,
anthropogenesis, review (Pol))

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periodicals: "SCHWEDENHAT. no. 3, Mar. 1952

STROBLICH, I. Charles Darwin's ideas on anthropogenesis. p65.

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May 1952, "Inclars.

STESLICKA, W.

~~Experiments in applying the Philippine test. Wszechswiat no.1:~~
18-19 Ja '62.

STESLICKA, Wanda

The most recent palaeoanthropological discoveries from African territories. Kosmos Biologia 11 no.2:147-158 '62.

STESLICKA, Wanda

Geological age of the Zinjanthropus. Kosmos biol 11 no.6:621-623
'62.

BOGDANSKI, Kazimierz; GOLINOWSKI, Wladyslaw; BOGACINSKI, Boguslaw; PAJCH, Wiktor, Janusz; NIEWIADOMSKA, Katarzyna; PINOWSKI, Jan, STESLICKA, Wanda

Scientific papers abstracted. Kosmos biol 13 no.6:533-549 '64.

SPESLYAGINA, T. YA.

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SO: Knizhnaya Letopis' No 43, October 1956, Moscow

STESNYAGINA, T. Ya., Cand Biol Sci (diss) -- "Tereskenes' of Uzbeksitan and methods of introducing their cultivation". Samarkand, 1957. 16 pp (Min Higher Educ USSR, Uzbek U im A. Navoi), 100 copies (KL, No 10, 1960, 129)

M

USSR/Cultivated Plants - Fodders.

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 12, 1958, 53660

Author : Stesnyagina, T.Ya.

Inst : Uzbek University

Title : The Biology of *Euridia eversmanniana* (On the Question of Its Cultivation)

Orig Pub : Tr. Uzb. un-ta, 1957, vyp. 67, 29-41

Abstract : Eversmann's winterfat (*Euridia eversmanniana* Stschegl) [sic] is a semi-shrub, up to 1.5 m in height and is widely distributed in Middle Asia. It is a valuable feed plant for the improvement of the desert pastures. The feed productivity is 3 centners/ha in the first year and 5.6 centners/ha in the second. Later, the productivity increases. It is propagated by means of seeds. Under natural conditions, the first branching

Card 1/3

RISH, M.A.; STESNYAGINA, T.Ya.

Manganese content of wild plants in the Zeravshan Valley. Dokl.AN
Uz.SSR no.11:29-31 '58. (MIRA 11:12)

1. Uzbekskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Alishera Navoi.
Predstavleno akademikom AN UzSSR K.Z. Zakirovym.
(Plants---Assimilation) (Manganese)

STESZEWSKI, Janusz, inż.

River Icebreaker type L-250, 375 H.P. Pod okretowe Warszawa 8
no.9 307-312 S '63.

1. Biuro Projektow i Studiow Taboru Rzesznego, Wroclaw.

JEVTIC, Zivojin, Dr.; MAROVIC, Drago, Dr.; STETA, Bogoljub, Dr.

3 cases of insulin lipodystrophy. Lijec vjes 82 no.9/10:757-762 '60.

1. Iz Interne klinike Medicinskog fakulteta u Sarajevu
(INSULIN toxicol)
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STETAR, J.

STETAR, J. Good experience with the SKM-3 combine. p. 410

Vol. 6, No. 21, Nov. 1956

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Praha, Czechoslovakia

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10J-163 [Absorption and solution of hydrogen in disperse platinum-palladium alloys]
Rastvorenie i adsorbtzia vodoroda dispersnykh platino-palladiyevymi splavami.
Zhurnal Fizicheskoi Khimii, 26(1): 647-650, 1952.

SHIL'NIKOV, I. N.

Dvizhenie tsilindra pod povorkhnost'iu tiazhelei zhidkosti. Moskva, 1938.
28 p., diagr. (Zhukov. Trudy, no. 346)

Title tr.: Motion of a cylinder under the surface of a heavy fluid.

QA911.M35 no. 346

30. Aeronautical Science and Aviation in the Soviet Union. Library of
Congress, 1935.

LYAFUNCV, Aleksandr Mikhaylovich, akademik [dovodet]; STEIENSKIY.
L.N., otv. red. toma

[Collected works in five volumes] Sobranie sochinenii (v
piati tomakh). Moskva, Nauka. Vol.5. 1985. 494 p.
(MIRA 18:3)

SERBAN, A. M.; STETESCU, L.; JUVINA, E.

Uptake of P^{32} by the thyroid gland of castrated and adrenalectomized animals under the influence of chorionic gonadotropin. Rev. sci. med. 5 no.1/2:103-107 '60.

(PHOSPHORUS metab) (THYROID GLAND metab)
(CASTRATION exper) (ADRENALECTOMY exper)
(GONADOTROPINS, CHORIONIC pharmacol)

MILCU, S.M. [Milcu, S.M.]; PETRYA, I. [Petrea, I.], STRECHEN, C.
[Statenou, C.]

Preliminary results of cytoautoradiographic studies with electron
microscopy. TSitologia 6 no.1:110-113 Ja-F '64. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Laboratoriya elektronnoy mikroskopii Instituta endokrinologii
AN Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki, Bukharest, Rumyniya.

STETINA, F.

Conference of the Technical Committee of the International Organization for Standardization of Light Metals. p. 115. (Normalisace, Vol. 6, No. 5, May 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 8, Aug 1957. Uncl.

STETINA, Bohumil, inz.

For better application of technical standardization in
order to improve the quality of products. Normalizace
11 no.10:309-311 0 193.

1. Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinace vedy a techniky, Praha.

STETINA, B., Ing.

Technological standard and the quality of products. Tech
praca 16 no. 6:404-407 Je '64.

1. State Commission for Development and Coordination of
Science and Technology, Prague.

STETINA, Bohumil, inz.; ZALUDOVA, Anezka, dr

Working methods and optimum solution of the technical standardization tasks with some examples from foreign and domestic practice. Normalizace 12 no.8:213-218 Ag '64

1. State Commission for Development and Coordination of Science and Technology, Prague (for Stetina). 2. State Research Institute of Heat Technology, Prague (for Zaludova).

Z/040/61/000/005/001/004
D005/D102

AUTHOR: Štětina Josef, Engineer

TITLE: Television in aviation

PERIODICAL: Letecký obzor, no. 5, 1961, 139-140

TEXT: The article describes current uses of TV in aviation and its potential applications in the near future. Currently, closed-circuit TV is used either in its classic form (TV camera, control unit and monitor) or modified for conversion of radar signals into TV image. Closed-circuit TV is used for visual checks of inaccessible equipment especially for gamma-ray inspection. Using a remotely controlled source of radiation and a remotely controlled TV camera, continuous observation of the X-ray image of the checked part can be made from a safe distance on a TV monitor. The closed-circuit TV can also be used for passenger information on departures and arrivals of aircraft through large information monitors placed at points where they can be seen by passengers. Finally, the closed-circuit TV can

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Television in aviation

Z/040/61/000/005/001/004
D005/D102

be used to observe the movements of aircraft and passengers on the aprons and issue necessary instructions accordingly. The modified closed-circuit TV system consists of an image converter, control unit and a number of monitors. The radar signals are converted by an electrostatic memory tube to the scanning frequency of the closed-circuit TV. The signal received from the converter has exactly the same characteristics as a normal TV signal and can be fed to the same monitor as in the classic closed-circuit TV. The blips, characteristic of a radar image, are eliminated during the conversion so that the TV image is continuous and stable with only the aircraft traces moving. The length of traces can be set at will and the aircraft controller has an exact picture of the entire situation. Monitors are provided with high-quality metalized screens permitting observation in daylight without the use of special filters. This TV application proved successful in several countries and it can be expected that it will generally be introduced. Application of TV and TV systems in aviation has great possibilities. It is probable that in the near future the TV display of radar images will be used instead of the current indicators. Whenever every control tower is

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Television in aviation

Z/040/61/000/005/001/004
D005/D102

equipped with a TV monitor it will be possible to incorporate into the TV display additional information such as images from other radars, or weather and topographic charts. With a suitable switching system, the controller will be able to obtain clear and instantaneous information necessary for air-traffic control. Using appropriate equipment, it would be possible to combine several informative items into one and pass this processed information directly to the controller. By installing TV cameras at important vantage points, closed-circuit TV can further be used for checking the condition of runways, visibility, meteorological situation at the starting point of a runway, etc. The disadvantage of closed-circuit TV is that TV cameras and/or converters have to be connected with the monitors by coaxial cables. This requires the installation of expensive coaxial cable networks and mixing centers of video-signals a complicated problem which will require not only considerable technical improvement of existing equipment but also development of new devices. In conclusion, it can be said that the application of closed-circuit TV or its modifications for air-traffic control is

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Television in aviation

Z/040/61/000/005/001/004
D005/D102

expanding. It can be expected that TV will be used on an increasing scale in air-traffic control due to its capability of concentrating and combining information from various sources at one point and thus simplifying the coordination and control of aircraft movements. There are 4 figures.

Card 4/4

STETINA, K.

"Preparation of machinery for the spring work."

MECHANISACE TRMEDELESTVI, Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 5, No. 20, October 1955.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1955.

Unclassified.

Z/032/60/010/06/019/029

E073/E535

AUTHOR: Štětina, K., Engineer

TITLE: A New Method of Testing Creep *26*

PERIODICAL: Strojírenství, 1960, Vol 10, No 6, pp 451-455

ABSTRACT: A new method for studying the long duration strength of materials at elevated temperatures is described which was developed in the laboratories of the Swiss Escher-Wyss Works and which has aroused a great deal of comment and criticism. The method consists of simultaneous loading of a number of small specimens (5 mm dia., 32 mm long) over long periods by means of coil springs, whereby the specimens are located inside a tubular furnace. In this article the author reports on the first application of this method in Czechoslovakia by means of equipment built by SVÚMT, which is described in some detail. He shows that this method can be used even under relatively difficult conditions when testing material with large creep rates. Details are given of the results obtained on a hot formed aluminium-magnesium

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S/137/62/000/011/044/045
A006/A101

AUTHOR: Štětina, Karel

TITLE: Cladding of structural metals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, no. 11, 1962, 67, abstract
11E411 P (Czechoslov. Patent, no. 100714, of August 15, 1961)

TEXT: Cladding of a metal with another one is carried out by various methods e. g. by casting a bi-metal ingot, hot-rolling, brazing and other methods. Steel cladding with Ti and Zr is not possible by conventional methods due to the formation of a brittle intermediate layer. A technique is proposed for cladding structural metals with other metals by soldering in a vacuum. In this method the solder is placed upon the metal to be clad, then a cladding metal layer is superposed and a covering sheet (during the soldering process) with bent edges is welded by a joint to the base metal. The sheet forms a hollow which is connected by a sleeve with the vacuum pumps. According to the patented technique ČSN 11373 grade steel specimens were clad with titanium by soldering with a silver solder. The dimensions of the steel specimens were 210 x 160 x 16 mm, /

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Cladding of structural metals

S/137/62/000/011/044/045
A006/A101

of titanium specimens 210 x 160 x 1.6 mm and of the solder 210 x 16 x 0.15 mm. The protecting material was a stainless steel ČSN 17241 or carbon steel ČSN 11343 sheet, 1 mm thick. The sleeve was made of stainless steel 17241, 9 mm in diameter, with 1.5 mm thick walls. After welding-on the protecting sheet, the air was evacuated from the fagot until 0.1 mm Hg pressure and the whole fagot was placed in an electric muffle furnace whose temperature was elevated to 800°C. During heating the necessary vacuum was maintained in the fagot. After heating to 770 - 780°C (consuming 20 - 30 mm) the fagots were removed from the furnace and air- or water-cooled. The protecting sheet was then removed.

G. Mekhed

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

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11800

1454 1521 1045

32110
Z/034/62/000/001/007/011
E073/E535

AUTHOR Štětina K

TITLE Technology of cladding of steel with titanium

PERIODICAL Hutnické listy, no. 1, 1962, 61

TEXT Basic data on the technology of cladding carbon steel with titanium by brazing in vacuum. Method of cladding by brazing in current-type electrical or gas-fuelled furnaces. By means of this technology titanium clad steel sheets can be produced which can be bent in the cold state. Tests were made on the possibility of vacuum brazing of titanium with copper using Ag72 solder. The cost of clad steel sheets is approximately the same as sheets from the steel 17252 (AKOR). Research Report SVÚMT Z-60-938. 24 pages, 22 figures, 3 tables.

[Abstractor's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

Z/032/62/012/001/005/007
E073/E335

AUTHOR: Štětina, K.

TITLE: Technology of cladding with titanium

PERIODICAL: Strojirenství, v. 12, no. 1, 1962, 72

TEXT: Basic information is given on the technology of cladding carbon steel with titanium by brazing in vacuum. The method of cladding by brazing in current-type electric or gas furnaces is dealt with. It is possible, by means of this technology, to manufacture Ti-clad steel sheet which can be bent in the cold state. The possibility of vacuum-brazing of Ti with Cu, using the brazing agent Ag 72 was verified. For the time being, the cost of clad sheet is approximately the same as that of sheet of the steel 17 252 (AKOR). Research report Z-60-938, SVUMT, Prague, 1961.
[Abstracter's note - this is a complete translation.]

Card 1/1

STETINA, Karel

Cermet cladding materials for fuel elements. Jadorna energie
9 no.6:185-189 Je '63.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav materialy a technologie, Praha.

Z/020/63/000/001/005/005
D006/D102AUTHOR: ^V Stětina, K.

TITLE: Structural materials of fuel elements

PERIODICAL: Energetika, no. 1, 1963, 54

TEXT: Thermal-cycle efficiency of nuclear power stations can be increased by raising the temperature of the produced steam. This can be achieved by increasing the temperature of both the reactor coolant and the fuel elements. Fuel-element temperature is limited by the properties of materials of which it is made. Therefore, linear research was made into materials which are, or potentially, can be used for production of fuel elements for natural-uranium reactors. Another purpose of the research was to define alloy types which can be used or which it would be desirable to develop for production of structural parts of fuel elements for carbon dioxide-cooled reactors operating at a maximum coolant temperature of 435°C. ✓
[Abstracter's note: This is a complete translation of an abstract from the Výzkumná zpráva SVÚMT (SVÚMT Research Report) no. Z-61-1071, Prague, 1961.]

Card 1/1

STETKA, Karel

What can be realized at present from the Unified Organization System? Podnik organizace 17 no.: 123-125 Mr '63.

1. Techniko-organizacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky.

STRAINA, K.

Some problems of using titanium clad steel, and of the
TiAlSn alloy protection against erosion. Energetika Cz
14 no. 3: 147 Mr '64.

STETIU, G.; MARTON, E.

Determination of some basic principles in the study of
the rectification process by abrasive tools. Bul stiint
polit Cluj no.5:407-426 '62.

S. EPKA, B.

Combined six-legged flier. p.6. (Textil, Praha, Vol. 9, no. 1, Jan. 1954)

SO: Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAL), LC Vol 4, No. 6, June 1955, Uncl

STETFA, J.

"The Purpose and Task of Railroad Repair Yards." p. 10 (ZELEZNICE, Vol. 3, No. 1, 1953)
Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4,
April 1954. Unclassified.

STETKA, Karel

New trends in the processing of information. Podnik organizace 16
no.12:561-562 D '62.

1. Technicko-organisacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky.

STETKA, Karel

A unified organization system in the machine industry. Podnik organizace
17 no.2:49-53 F '63.

1. Technicko-organizacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky.

STZ.AA, Karel

Long-term concept of the development of organization and management of national economy. Pod org 17 no.8:337-341 Ag 63.

1. Technicko-organizační výzkumný ústav strojírenský; tajemník
Státní komise pro racionalizaci řízení a správy při Státní komisi
pro řízení a organizaci.

STETKA, Karel

Successful development of international cooperation in the
research on machine industry organization and management.
Pod org 17 no. 12: 562-564 D '63.

1. Technicko-organizacni vyzkumny ustav strojirensky.

STETKA, Karel; CIHAK, Zdenek

Why should we have unified numerical classifiers of branch products? Podn org 18 no. 3:101-103 Mr '64.

1. Technical and Organizational Research Institute of the Machine Industry.

STETKA, Karel

International exchange of experiences on the use of automatic computers. Podn org 18 no.2:77-78 F'64.

1. Technical and Organizational Research Institute of the Machine Industry.

STETKA, Karel

A stable and evenly divided calendar. Tech praca 15 no.3:226-227
Mr '63.

STETKA, Karel

Basis and trends of management technique. Podn org 18 no.4:179-
181 Ap '64.

1. Research Institute of Machine Industry Technology and Organization.

STETKA, Karel

Introduction of scientific method in organization operations.
Podn org 18 no. 6:268-270 Je '64.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Organization.

STEKA; Karel

Education of the organization and management specialists in
the machine industry. Podn org 18 no.7:294-295 J1 '64.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Technology and Economy.

STETKA, Karel, DVORAK, Karel

Survey of management methods in the machine industry. Podn
org 19 no.1:27-29 Ja '65.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Economics,
Prague.

STETKA, Karel

Termination of the first stage of designs of the uniform organization of the machine industry. Podn org 19 no.5:223-225 My '65.

1. Research Institute of Mechanical Engineering and Economics, Prague.

STETKA, Miloslav, ins.

International ~~XXXXXX~~ engineering cooperation. Pod org 17 no.8:
371-372 ~~XXXXXX~~.

1. Reditel Centralni Dispecerske organizace propojenych energo-
tickych soustav.

STETKA, Z.

Burners of industrial furnaces. Stroj vyr 9 no.5:246-247
'61.

1. Zavody V.I.Lenina, Praha.

STETKEVICH, A.A.; TEREENT'YEV, V.F.

Data on allergic diagnosis of tick-borne encephalitis.
Trudy Tom NIIVS 12:37-42 '60 (MIRA 16:11)

1. Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut i Tomskiy nauchno-izzledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok.

*

STETKEVICH, A.A.

Effect of ultrasound on the tick encephalitis virus. Vop. virus. 7
no. 1:20-23 Ja-F '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Kafedra mikrobiologii Tomskogo meditsinskogo institut i Tomskiy
institut vaktsin i syvorotok.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (ULTRASONIC WAVES---PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

STETKEVICH, A.A.

Comparative characteristics of the allergens of tick-borne encephalitis depending on the type of initial virus-containing suspension.
Vop.virus 7 no.4:30-35 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i
Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.
(ENCEPHALITIS) (TISSUE CULTURE) (ALLERGY)

BAKHTIN, Ye.K.; STETKEVICH, A.A.

Method and apparatus for the extraction of brain tissue from
animals. Vop.virus. 7 no.6:735-736 N-D '62. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorptok.
(MEDICAL LABORATORIES--EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES)

STETKEVICH, A.A.

Comparative characteristics of the allergens of tick-borne encephalitis in relation to the type of initial viral suspension. Vop. virus. 8 no.1:52-56 Ja-F'63. (MIRA 16:6)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.

(ENCEPHALITIS VIRUSES)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES) (TISSUE CULTURE)

KLEYMAN, Ye. I.; STETREVICH, A. A.; KNITEL'SHOT, V. I.; Y'KOROTNY, V. S.

Some indices of the general reaction of the organism of horses
to the administration of polyvalent anatoxins. Trudy
TomNIIVS 14:176-183 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
ayverotok.

KLEYTMAN, Ye.I.; STETKEVICH, A.A.; KNITEL'SHOT, V.I.

Effect of multiple antigenic irritations with an anaerobic
trianatoxin on some hematological indices in horses.
Trudy TomNIIVS 14, 184-194 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
syvorotok.

STETKEVICH, A.A.

Immunobiological reactivity of the organism in tick-borne encephalitis. Trudy TomNIIVS 14:213-218 '63. (MIRA 17:7)

1 Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i syvorotok i Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.

1952-1953, 1954, 1955-1956, 1957.

Importance of the embryonic antigen in allergic diagnosis of tick-borne encephalitis. Italy Tech 175 1124-28 61.
1961A 1899

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vaktsin i
pyrevostov . Tomskiy meditsinskii institut,

ИТД 1111 Н. 111.

Comparative characteristics of sounds of various preparations
for allergic diagnosis of tick-borne encephalitis. Izv.
Tomskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta vektornykh
bolezney 1982, N 103. (MIRA 1111)

1. Tomskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut vektornykh
bolezney i Tomskiy meditsinskiy institut.

KLEYTMAN, Ye.I.; STETKEVICH, A.I.; YEROFEEV, V.S.; BYCHKOVA, M.A.

Effect of polyvalent bacterial preparations on the phagocytic
activity of the blood in horses. Trudy Tomsk. 12: 149-176
'63. (MIRA 17:7)

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(BLOOD TRANSFUSION, complications,
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CHOMICZEWSKI, Jan; FRANKOWSKA, Alicja; KULARSKA, Irena; LEWICKA, Jolanta;
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(*CORYNEBACTERIUM DIPHTHERIAE*

characteristics of Polish strains (Pol))

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Reaction of ketene with nitrogen-containing bases. Part 18:
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ANTONOV, A.M.; STETSSENKO, A.G.

Use of the small parameter method in calculating a hypersonic
gas flow past plane objects. Prikl. metod. resh. diff. urav.
no.183-10 '63 (MIRA 18:2)

L 51514-65 EWT(1)/ENP(m)/ENG(v)/FCS(k)/EWA(c) Pd-1/Pe-5 WW

ACCESSION NR: AP5010785

UR/0021/65/000/004/0450/0454

AUTHOR: Sidlyar, M. M.; Stetsenko, O. H. (Stetsenko, A. G.)

TITLE: Generalization of the problem of effective viscosity on a hypersonic stream of gas

SOURCE: AN UkrRSR. Dopovidi, no. 4, 1965, 450-454

TOPIC TAGS: hypersonic flow, viscosity effect, Prandtl number, boundary layer, laminar boundary layer, streamlining

ABSTRACT: The authors consider a generalization of the problem of flow of a hypersonic stream of viscous gas around a heat-insulated wedge or a cone in the case when the Prandtl number or the ratio of the velocity of the boundary layer to the velocity of the incoming stream both differ little from unity. The equations obtained for a wedge or nonlinear can be solved approximately with the aid of numerical integration. In the case of flow around the cone, it is assumed that the thickness of the cone is comparable with the thickness of the boundary layer. Account is taken of the interaction between the boundary layer and the condensation discontinuity. This report was presented by I. T. Shvets' (Shvets). Orig. art. has: 25 formulas.

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L 51514-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5010785

ASSOCIATION: Kyivs'ky derzhavnyy universytet [Kiyevskiy gosudarstvenny universitet] (Kiev State University)

SUBMITTED: 10Mar64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: ME

NR REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 004

SW
Card 2/2

Chemistry - Hydrogenation Catalysts May 52

"Solution and Adsorption of Hydrogen by Disperse Platinum-Palladium Alloys," A. I. Stetsenko, I. P. Tverdokvsky, State Inst of Applied Chem, Leningrad

"Zhur Fiz Khim" Vol XXVI, No 5, pp 647-658

Deposited disperse Pt and Pd cathodically from (PtCl₂ - PtCl₄) solns at room temp, so that solid solns of these metals were formed. Detd isotherms of H₂ sorption on disperse Pt-Pd alloys according to the method of charging curves developed by A. I. Shlygin and A. N. Frumkin. Showed that charging curves for alloys contg less than 34% Pt are composed of a section which depends on

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the nature of the electrolyte and a section which does not. Curves of the charging of alloys contg more than 34% of Pt depend on the nature of the electrolyte throughout their entire extent. The effect of electrolytes on the charging curves of the 1st type permitted differentiation between H₂ adsorption and H₂ soln, calcn of the soly of H₂ in Pt-Pd alloys with a precision of 10-15%, and plotting of isotherms of soln of H₂ in these alloys at p ≤ 1 atm. Found that increase of the Pt content in alloys up to 34% brings about sharp lowering of the soly of H₂ and a homogenous mechanism of soln. With alloys contg more than 34% Pt, H₂ is only adsorbed under the conditions studied. Investigated special properties of alloys contg less than 5% Pt.

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STETSENKO, A.I.

Stetsenko A.I.

J. P. Ivordovsky

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Adsorption and Solution of Hydrogen by Dispersed Palladium-Rhodium Alloys. I. P. Ivordovsky and A. I. Stetsenko. (*Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1952, 84, 151-153; 10007). [In Russian]. The adsorption of H by dispersed Pd-Rh alloys was determined by the method of Frumkin, and Shlygin (*ibid.*, 1954, 2, 173; *Izvest. Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.*, 1958, [Khim.], 773; *M.A.*, 4, 529), the apparatus developed previously by S. being used to measure the charging curves (potential ϕ versus quantity of electricity Q) for saturated H electrodes. These consisted of electrodes of Rh, Pd, or Pd-Rh alloy (electrodeposited from 2% $\text{Na}_2\text{RhCl}_6 \cdot 12\text{H}_2\text{O}$ soln. at 4-6 m.amp./cm.², from 2% PdCl_2 soln. at 2 m.amp./cm.², and from $\text{PdCl}_2/\text{Na}_2\text{RhCl}_6$ soln. at 4-6 m.amp./cm.², resp.) in H_2SO_4 , HBr , or KOH , at $20.0^\circ \pm 0.2^\circ \text{C}$. A stabilizing curve was first taken in H_2SO_4 . As in the case of Pt-Pd alloys, the charging curves for a given alloy in the various electrolytes were initially identical (up to $\phi = 3.5 \text{ mV.}$) but then diverged at greater polarizations. Hence the first part of the curve corresponds to removal of dissolved H, the second part to that of adsorbed H. The effect of the Rh content of the alloy was shown by plotting curves calculated for 10⁻⁴ g.-atom alloy in 1N- H_2SO_4 ; as the Rh content increased, the section of the curve independent of the nature of the electrolyte decreased, vanishing entirely for Rh contents > 40%.

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J. P. Iverdoosky

so that in these alloys and Rh the H is entirely in the adsorbed state. The adsorption bond strength increases in the order $HBr < H_2SO_4 < KOH$, the low value with HBr being attributed to the sp. adsorption of Br⁻ ions, previously observed with dispersed Ir deposits (cf. Obrucheva and Rabinshstein, *ibid.*, 1948, 63, 403; *M.A.*, 17, 281). From the quantities of electricity needed to remove all dissolved H, T. and S. have calculated the equilibrium pressures of the dissolved H and constructed isotherms and isobars for the soln. of H in the alloys. As the Rh content of the alloy increased, the solubility of H fell sharply, and there was a change from two phases to a homogeneous soln. At a pressure of 1 atm. the solubility of H was almost const. for alloys contg. 0-8% Rh, but fell sharply at greater Rh concentrations. In the case of the tests in 1 N-KOH at 1.5×10^{-4} amp./cm.², the potential curves showed almost no hysteresis (1-2 mV.) for alloys contg. <7% Rh up to $\phi = 30-35$ mV., or for alloys contg. >7% Rh over the whole curve; but in alloys contg. 1 and 2% Rh, the hysteresis at the horizontal parts of the curves was 5-6 and 3-4 mV., resp. There is only homogeneous soln. in alloys contg. 3-10% Rh, but in alloys contg. up to 2.3% Rh there is two-phase soln. of H in a definite pressure interval. —G. V. E. T.

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STETSENKO, A. I.

Study of the strength of bases of the type $[Pt(NH_3)_4]^{2+}$ (OH)₂. The stability of $[Pt(thio)_2]Cl_2$ in neutral and alkaline solutions and the strength of the base $[Pt(thio)_2]^{2+}$ (OH)₂. A. A. Grinberg and A. I. Stetsenko. *Zhur. Neorg. Khim.* 1, 2340-59 (1959). ~~Reaction of hydrolysis~~ $[Pt(thio)_2]Cl_2$ (I) (thio = thiourea) has an acid reaction in soln. and the pK of this soln. can be used to det. the strength of the base $[Pt(thio)_2]^{2+}$ (OH)₂ (II). Upon standing an aq. soln. of I becomes more acid owing to the displacement of the thiourea group in the complex by OH⁻. It can be prepd. by rapidly adding an equiv. amt. of base to a 0.001 M soln. of I in a satd. soln. of thiourea. The base can be titrated with 0.1 N HCl. The titration curves give the following values for the dissoc. consts.: $K_1 \approx 10^{-4} - 10^{-5}$; $K_2 \approx 10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$. J. Rovtar Leach.

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AUTHORS:

SOV/78-4-5-13/46
Grinberg, A. A., Vrublevskaya, L. V., Gil'dengershel', Kh. I.,
Stetsenko, A. I.

TITLE:

New Data Concerning the Acid-basic Properties of Complex Compounds (Novyye dannyye po kislotno-osnovnym svoystvam kompleksnykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal neorganicheskoy khimii, 1959, Vol 4, Nr 5,
pp 1018-1027 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

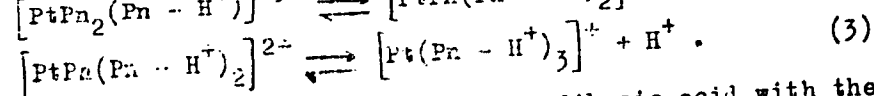
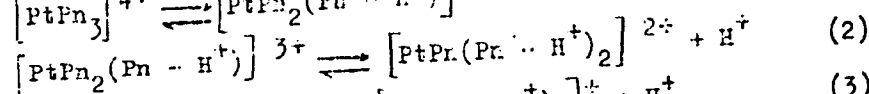
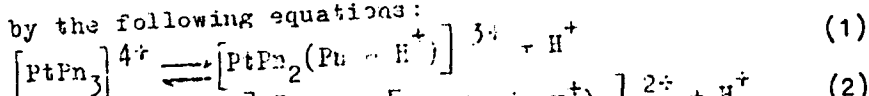
The present paper was submitted at the VII All-Union Conference on the Chemistry of Complex Compounds at Leningrad on October 11, 1956. The behavior of acid-basic complex compounds and the solvation equilibria in aqueous solutions of ammoniacates and amines of metal was investigated. The acid properties of the propylene-diammine-derivatives of quadrivalent platinum as well as the acid properties of cis-Pt(NH₃)₄Cl₂ were investigated. The cis-isomer of the propylene-diammine-derivative Pt⁴⁺ was for the first time synthesized. The acid properties of this compound were determined by

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New Data Concerning the Acid-Base Properties of Complex Compounds

potentiometric titration by means of the glass electrode.
 Figure 1 shows the titration curve of $[\text{PtPn}_3]\text{Cl}_4$ with NaOH.
 The process of the acid dissociation of $[\text{PtPn}_3]^{4+}$ is described by the following equations:



It was shown that the cis-isomer is a dibasic acid with the following dissociation constants: $K_1 = 6.1 \cdot 10^{-9}$ and $K_2 = 4.4 \cdot 10^{-11}$. The trans-isomer is a weak monobasic acid, $K_1 = 1.8 \cdot 10^{-11}$. The potentiometric titration of the isomeric compound $[\text{PtPn}_2\text{Cl}_2]\text{Cl}_2$ was investigated. The dissociation

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New Data Concerning the Acid-basic Properties of Complex Compounds

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constants of this compound are the following: $K_1 = 4.3 \cdot 10^{-10}$ and $K_2 = 4.9 \cdot 10^{-11}$. The acid properties of the cis-isomers of the propylene-diammine-cycle are more marked than those of the corresponding ammine derivatives. $[PtPn_3]Cl_4$ is a tri-basic acid. The constants of the stepwise dissociation are the following: $3.9 \cdot 10^{-6}$; $2.5 \cdot 10^{-10}$ and $2.1 \cdot 10^{-11}$. The acid properties of the following preparations were investigated: $[Co(NH_3)_6]Cl_3$; $[Coen_3]J_3$; $[Iren_3]J_3$; $[Rhen_3]J_3$. The titration curves of this compound are shown by figures 4 and 5. The causes of the cis-effect and of the acidity of the propylene-diammine-derivatives of quadrivalent platinum are discussed. On the basis of experimental data the stepwise dissociation of $Pt(Thio)_4(OH)_2$ ($Thio = SC(NH_2)_2$) is calculated. The constants K_1 and K_2 are approximately $10^{-5} - 10^{-6}$ and $10^{-9} - 10^{-10}$ respectively. There are 5 figures and 26 references, 11 of which are Soviet.

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